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[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 4th instant to date.

BELIZE, August 10, 1899.

Certified by medical practitioner—	
Pneumonia	1
Certified by district commissioner or police—	
Natural causes.....	1
Certified by coroner.....	0
Uncertified.....	0
Total.....	2

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

HONDURAS.

Sanitary report from La Ceiba.

LA CEIBA, HONDURAS, August 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make report for the week just expired. Whooping cough among children is decidedly upon the wane. An increase of coughs, colds, and pneumonia among adults. Mild malarial fevers *in statu quo*. Five deaths reported for the week, all adults; 2 catarrhal pneumonia, soldiers from the garrison; 2 females, 1 senility, the other valvular disease of the heart; 1 male pauper, a neglected case of phthisis pulmonalis. Heavy washing rains prevail; the coast, generally, is healthy.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. D. HAMILTON,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Report of ships inspected week ended August 5, 1899, at La Ceiba.

July 31: Steamer *Alliance*, Norwegian; Neilson, master; New Orleans; number of crew, 15; 1 passenger.

August 5: Steamer *Condor*, Norwegian; Whig, master; New Orleans; number of crew, 15; no passengers. Steamer *Joe Oteri*, American; Marcela, master; New Orleans; number of crew, 19; 1 passenger.

Sanitary report from Puerto Cortez.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, August 9, 1899.

SIR: I had the honor on the 6th proximo, to report the arrival at this port from Cienfuegos, Cuba, of an infected steamer, and the treatment to which she was subjected, also the refusal of the authorities here to permit the landing of 2 passengers in the absence of a place of detention. Since that day, at an informal meeting of the authorities, it was resolved, at my suggestion, that in future all Cuban vessels would be held at anchor for three days or longer at my discretion, with absolute non-communication with the shore; after which, if considered safe, the vessel will be allowed to come to wharf especially provided for shipping cattle, isolated from the town, to take her cargo under a military guard.

I am glad to be able to report that every disposition is shown by the local authorities to forward the sanitary efforts of the Marine-Hospital

Service and to render all support and assistance to its agent. I inclose copy of sanitary code which I must say, however, is almost a dead letter except as abuses occur calling forth the complaint or protest of citizens. The health of the port continues excellent.

Very respectfully,

L. A. WAILES, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Sanitary report from Port Limon—Yellow fever at Alajuela.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *August 11, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit report for the week ended Thursday, August 10, 1899.

The following vessels have sailed from this port during the week: August 6, steamship *Anselm*, 35 crew, to New Orleans, 2 passengers. August 8, steamship *Aline*, 40 crew, to New York, 4 passengers.

The sanitary condition of Port Limon, Costa Rica, continues excellent, only 1 death, that of a colored infant, on the 4th instant, which was due to dentition, but the same satisfactory state of health does not apply to the adjacent country, inasmuch as yellow fever has developed at Alajuela, credited with a population of 7,000.

Alajuela is 115 miles from Port Limon, and 13 miles beyond San José, the capital of Costa Rica, and on the line of the railroad from said capital to Punta Arenas, the port of Costa Rica on the Pacific coast, a distance of slightly over 50 miles.

Dr. Septimus Steggall, of the Costa Rica railway hospital, and residing in Port Limon, was temporarily at San José, and, acting under instructions from the said company, visited Alajuela and reported that he had seen 4 cases of yellow fever in said city, 1 case being typical of the disease, albuminuria having been noted in a marked degree as one of the symptoms.

Dr. Rojas, one of the Government commission, especially appointed to inquire as to the nature of this suspicious disease, has, since his return to San José, been very ill, and his case is regarded as yellow fever, and it is so stated by the newspapers of San José of August 4 instant.

With the frequent and often prolonged interrupted communication, both by rail and wire, with the interior, it is difficult to get reliable information as to the actual status now existing at Alajuela.

There has not been any addition to the number of patients in either of the hospitals of Port Limon since last report, dated August 4; they remain the same, and the prevailing disease at this port is malarial fever of an intermittent type.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.